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CLAIM AMENDMENTS

1. (Currently amended) A surgical instrument for accessing and illuminating a space within a body of a patient, comprising:
 - a retractor positionable with the body of the patient and including an inner wall surface defining a working channel therealong; and
 - a lighting element including at least one wall member and at least one light transmitting element along said at least one wall member, said at least one wall member being bendable and resilient so that when bent and positioned positionable along said inner wall surface said at least one wall member returns toward said pre-bent configuration and frictionally engages and frictionally engageable with said inner wall surface, said frictional engagement sufficient to maintain a position of said lighting element relative to said retractor after said lighting element is moved while frictionally engaging said inner surface to said position.
2. (Original) The instrument of claim 1, wherein said at least one light transmitting element includes a plurality of light transmitting elements extending along and spaced about said at least one wall member.
3. (Original) The instrument of claim 2, wherein said at least one wall member includes an inner wall member and an outer wall member, said plurality of light transmitting elements being positioned in a passage between said inner wall member and said outer wall member.
4. (Original) The instrument of claim 2, wherein said plurality of light transmitting elements comprise optical fibers.
5. (Original) The instrument of claim 1, wherein said at least one wall member is bendable to conform to said inner wall surface.
6. (Original) The instrument of claim 1, wherein said inner wall surface of said retractor substantially encloses said working channel and said at least one wall member of said lighting element extends about at least 50 percent of said inner wall surface.

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7. (Original) The instrument of claim 1, wherein said lighting element is movable axially along said inner wall surface while said at least one wall member maintains frictional engagement therewith.
8. (Original) The instrument of claim 1, wherein said lighting element is movable circumferentially along said inner wall surface while said at least one wall member maintains frictional engagement therewith.
9. (Currently amended) The instrument of claim 1, wherein said at least one wall member includes a first wall member including a convexly curved surface positionable along said inner wall surface of said retractor and a second wall member including a concavely curved wall surface opposite said convexly curved wall surface, wherein said concavely curved wall surface is exposed to said working channel.
10. (Original) The instrument of claim 9, wherein said first and second wall members extend between opposite lateral edges.
11. (Original) The instrument of claim 10, wherein said first and second wall members are coupled to one another along said opposite lateral edges.
12. (Original) The instrument of claim 10, wherein said first and second wall members extend along more than 50 percent of said inner wall surface between said opposite lateral edges.
13. (Original) The instrument of claim 10, wherein said first and second wall members are comprised of opaque material.
14. (Original) The instrument of claim 9, wherein said concavely curved wall surface forms a passage that parallels said working channel.

15. (Currently amended) The instrument of claim 1, wherein said retractor is a tube with said inner surface of said retractor extending completely around said tube to define said working channel, and said at least one wall member of said lighting element extends around more than 50 percent of said inner wall surface of said tube.

16. (Currently amended) A surgical instrument for accessing and illuminating a space within a body of a patient, comprising:

a retractor positionable with the body of the patient and including an inner wall surface defining a working channel therealong; and

a lighting element including at least one wall member and at least one light transmitting element along said at least one wall member, said at least one wall member being bendable to conform with said inner wall surface and resilient to normally return toward a pre-bent configuration to frictionally engage said inner wall surface when said lighting element is positioned against said inner wall surface, for frictional engagement therewith, said frictional engagement sufficient to maintain a position of said lighting element relative to said retractor after said lighting element is moved while frictionally engaging said inner surface to said position.

17. (Original) The instrument of claim 16, wherein said at least one light transmitting element includes a plurality of light transmitting elements extending along and spaced about said at least one wall member.

18. (Original) The instrument of claim 17, wherein said at least one wall member includes an inner wall member and an outer wall member, said plurality of light transmitting elements being positioned in a passage between said inner wall member and said outer wall member.

19. (Original) The instrument of claim 16, wherein said inner wall surface of said retractor substantially encloses said working channel and said at least one wall member of said lighting element extends about at least 50 percent of said inner wall surface.

20. (Original) The instrument of claim 16, wherein said lighting element is movable axially along said inner wall surface while said at least one wall member maintains frictional engagement therewith.
21. (Original) The instrument of claim 16, wherein said lighting element is movable circumferentially along said inner wall surface while said at least one wall member maintains frictional engagement therewith.
22. (Currently amended) The instrument of claim 16, wherein said at least one wall member includes a first wall member including a convexly curved surface positionable along said inner wall surface of said retractor and a second wall member including a concavely curved wall surface opposite said convexly curved wall surface, wherein said concavely curved wall surface is exposed to said working channel.
23. (Original) The instrument of claim 22, wherein said first and second wall members extend between opposite lateral edges.
24. (Original) The instrument of claim 23, wherein said first and second wall members extend along more than 50 percent of said inner wall surface between said opposite lateral edges.
25. (Currently amended) The instrument of claim 16, wherein said retractor is a tube with said inner surface of said retractor extending completely around said tube to define said working channel, and said at least one wall member of said lighting element extends around more than 50 percent of said inner wall surface of said tube.
26. (Currently amended) A surgical instrument for accessing and illuminating a space within a body of a patient, comprising:
a retractor positionable with the body of the patient and including an inner wall surface defining a working channel therealong; and

a lighting element including at least one wall member and at least one light transmitting element along said at least one wall member, said at least one wall member being deformable from a first configuration to conform with said inner wall surface and configured to normally return toward said first configuration to frictionally engage engageable-with-said inner wall surface, wherein said lighting element is movable axially along said inner wall surface of said retractor for repositioning said lighting element in said working channel while maintaining frictional engagement with said inner wall surface.

27. (Original) The instrument of claim 26, wherein said at least one light transmitting element includes a plurality of light transmitting elements extending along and spaced about said at least one wall member.

28. (Original) The instrument of claim 27, wherein said at least one wall member includes an inner wall member and an outer wall member, said plurality of light transmitting elements being positioned in a passage between said inner wall member and said outer wall member.

29. (Original) The instrument of claim 26, wherein said inner wall surface of said retractor substantially encloses said working channel and said at least one wall member of said lighting element extends about at least 50 percent of said inner wall surface.

Claim 30 (Cancelled)

31. (Original) The instrument of claim 26, wherein said lighting element is movable circumferentially along said inner wall surface while said at least one wall member maintains frictional engagement therewith.

32. (Currently amended) The instrument of claim 26, wherein said at least one wall member includes a first wall member including a convexly curved surface positionable along said inner wall surface of said retractor and a second wall member including a concavely curved wall surface opposite said convexly curved wall surface, wherein said concavely curved wall surface

is exposed to said working channel.

33. (Original) The instrument of claim 32, wherein said first and second wall members extend between opposite lateral edges.

34. (Original) The instrument of claim 33, wherein said first and second wall members extend along more than 50 percent of said inner wall surface between said opposite lateral edges.

35. (Currently amended) The instrument of claim 26, wherein said retractor is a tube with said inner surface of said retractor extending completely around said tube to define said working channel, and said at least one wall member of said lighting element extends around more than 50 percent of said inner wall surface of said tube.

36. (Original) A surgical instrument for accessing and illuminating a space within a body of a patient, comprising:

a retractor positionable with the body of the patient and including an inner wall surface defining a working channel therealong; and

a lighting element including at least one wall member and at least one light transmitting element along said at least one wall member, said at least one wall member frictionally engageable with said inner wall surface, wherein said lighting element is movable circumferentially about said inner wall surface of said retractor for repositioning said lighting element in said working channel while maintaining frictional engagement with said inner wall surface.

37. (Original) The instrument of claim 36, wherein said at least one light transmitting element includes a plurality of light transmitting elements extending along and spaced about said at least one wall member.

38. (Original) The instrument of claim 37, wherein said at least one wall member includes an inner wall member and an outer wall member, said plurality of light transmitting elements being

positioned in a passage between said inner wall member and said outer wall member.

39. (Original) The instrument of claim 36, wherein said inner wall surface of said retractor substantially encloses said working channel and said at least one wall member of said lighting element extends about at least 50 percent of said inner wall surface.

40. (Original) The instrument of claim 36, wherein said lighting element is movable axially along said inner wall surface while said at least one wall member maintains frictional engagement therewith.

Claim 41 (Cancelled)

42. (Currently amended) The instrument of claim 36, wherein said at least one wall member includes a first wall member including a convexly curved surface positionable along said inner wall surface of said retractor and a second wall member including a concavely curved wall surface opposite said convexly curved wall surface, wherein said concavely curved wall surface is exposed to said working channel.

43. (Original) The instrument of claim 42, wherein said first and second wall members extend between opposite lateral edges.

44. (Original) The instrument of claim 43, wherein said first and second wall members extend along more than 50 percent of said inner wall surface between said opposite lateral edges.

45. (Currently amended) The instrument of claim 36, wherein said retractor is a tube comprised of translucent plastic material, with said inner surface of said retractor extends completely around said tube to define said working channel, and said at least one wall member of said lighting element extends around more than 50 percent of said inner wall surface of said tube.

46. (Currently amended) A surgical instrument for accessing and illuminating a space within a body of a patient, comprising:

a retractor positionable with the body of the patient and including an inner wall surface defining a working channel therealong; and

a lighting element including a pair of wall members and at least one light transmitting element between said pair of wall members, said pair of wall members forming a concavely curved inner wall surface of said lighting element and an opposite convexly curved outer wall surface of said lighting element, said outer wall surface positioned positionable along said inner wall surface of said retractor with said concavely curved inner wall surface of said lighting element oriented toward and exposed to said working channel.

47. (Original) The instrument of claim 46, wherein said pair of wall members extend between opposite lateral edges.

48. (Original) The instrument of claim 47, wherein said pair of wall members extend along more than 50 percent of said inner wall surface between said opposite lateral edges.

49. (Currently amended) The instrument of claim 46, wherein said retractor is a tube comprised of translucent plastic material with said inner surface of said retractor extending completely around said tube to define said working channel, and said at least one wall member of said lighting element extends around more than 50 percent of said inner wall surface of said tube.

50-54. (Canceled)

55. (Previously presented) The surgical instrument of claim 46, wherein said pair of wall members form a passage therebetween and said at least one light transmitting element is positioned in said passage, said passage opening at distal and proximal ends of said pair of wall members and said pair of wall members extend between opposite lateral edges of said pair of

wall members, said pair of wall members being coupled to one another along said opposite lateral edges.

56. (Previously presented) The surgical instrument of claim 1, wherein said at least one wall member includes a pair of wall members forming a passage therebetween and said at least one light transmitting element is positioned in said passage, said passage opening at distal and proximal ends of said pair of wall members and said pair of wall members extend between opposite lateral edges of said pair of wall members, said pair of wall members being coupled to one another along said opposite lateral edges.

57. (Previously presented) The surgical instrument of claim 16, wherein said at least one wall member includes a pair of wall members forming a passage therebetween and said at least one light transmitting element is positioned in said passage, said passage opening at distal and proximal ends of said pair of wall members and said pair of wall members extend between opposite lateral edges of said pair of wall members, said pair of wall members being coupled to one another along said opposite lateral edges.

58. (Previously presented) The surgical instrument of claim 26, wherein said at least one wall member includes a pair of wall members forming a passage therebetween and said at least one light transmitting element is positioned in said passage, said passage opening at distal and proximal ends of said pair of wall members and said pair of wall members extend between opposite lateral edges of said pair of wall members, said pair of wall members being coupled to one another along said opposite lateral edges.

59. (Previously presented) The surgical instrument of claim 36, wherein said at least one wall member includes a pair of wall members forming a passage therebetween and said at least one light transmitting element is positioned in said passage, said passage opening at distal and proximal ends of said pair of wall members and said pair of wall members extend between opposite lateral edges of said pair of wall members, said pair of wall members being coupled to one another along said opposite lateral edges.